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Pedal Exercises.

for the

ORGAN.

Composed for the use of Students.

BY

W. T. Best.

Ent. Sta. Hall.

OP. 26.

Price 12/.

LONDON.

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Introduction.

The great success which has attended the development of a pure School of Organ-playing in England of late years would seem to indicate that the present elementary work may not be unacceptable to those who wish to acquire facility in the use of the Pedal, unquestionably one of the principal difficulties connected with the art of Organ-playing.

The CC Organ is distinguished from instruments of the SS compass, by having separate Stops connected with the pedal-board ;— unless this portion of the instrument be complete, it is impossible to give the proper effect to organ music. Nothing can be more injudicious than the practice of placing only one, or at most three stops, upon the pedal of CC organs ;— upon such instruments the effect of organ compositions is entirely lost, as the majesty of the instrument consists principally in the depth and power of the lower notes ; besides which, by depriving the bass notes of their proper weight of tone, we sacrifice one of the principal advantages peculiar to the old organs ; for although the SS scale entirely failed to produce a school of English composers for the instrument, it at least possessed perfect equality of tone throughout its entire compass, the power of the bass notes being continued in exact ratio with the middle and upper parts of the manual.

It has not been considered necessary to indicate the use of any particular stops in the following Exercises, as the numerous marks of expression, occurring in the part written for the manuals, are sufficiently suggestive to the student, and also may serve for the practice of the various forms of registering.

It will be best to play the Pedal part with the sixteen and eight-feet stops drawn ; or perhaps, for the greater convenience of practice, to use the Open Diapason, sixteen-feet in the Pedal, coupled to the Great Organ manual, having the Diapasons eight-feet drawn.

W. T. West.

London, August, 1852.



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PEDAL EXERCISES

Op. 26.

FOR THE ORGAN.

W. T. BEST.

The compass of a complete Pedal-board is two octaves and half, from CCC to g;— the true tone of the Pedal Organ however is an octave lower than the notation used.

The chief difficulty presented to those who study the Organ is the acquirement of the Pedal Obligato, and as the separate and independent use of the Pedal is one of the great characteristics of the Instrument, it has been considered best to combine the use of the Manuals throughout the following exercises, in order that the Student may be accustomed from the first to the proper mode of playing the Organ.

There are two ways of using the Pedal:— 1st By the *point* of each foot only. — 2nd By the alternate use of the *point* and *heel* of each foot upon different notes.

The most perfect system, however, is that which combines the peculiarities of both methods. — The first twelve exercises require the use of each foot only, as it is necessary to acquire facility in this manner before proceeding to the second method.

TWELVE EXERCISES for the alternate use of the RIGHT and LEFT FOOT.

FOR THE PRACTICE OF SMALL INTERVALS.

N^o 1.

MODERATO.

The notes must be played with the *point* of the foot only.

Manuale.

Pedale.

RLRLRLRL

ON SMALL INTERVALS.

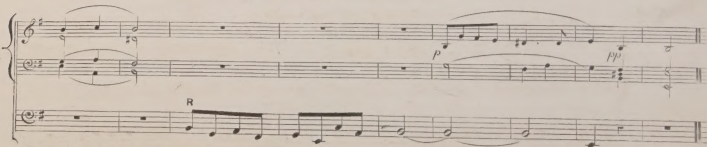
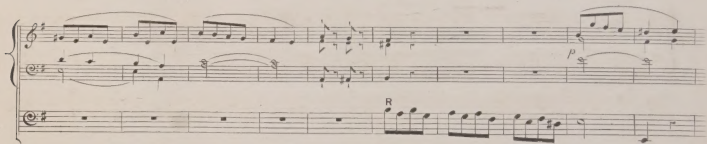
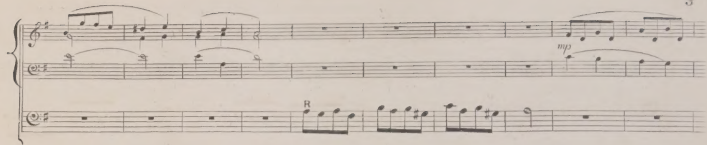
To be played very smoothly.

N^o 2.

ADAGIO.

Manuale

Pedale



FOR THE PRACTICE OF EXTENDED INTERVALS.

N^o 3.

ALLEGRETTO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is for a three-manual organ. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The first system shows the right and left hands of the Manuale and the Pedale. The second system shows the right and left hands of the Manuale. The third system shows the right and left hands of the Manuale. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'mp' and 'p'.

mf

mp

pp

R

PRINCIPALLY ON SMALLER INTERVALS.

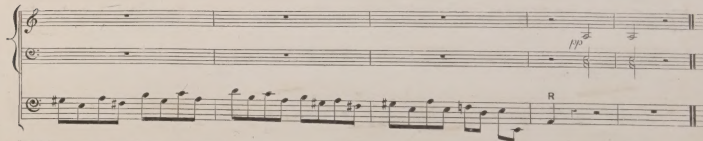
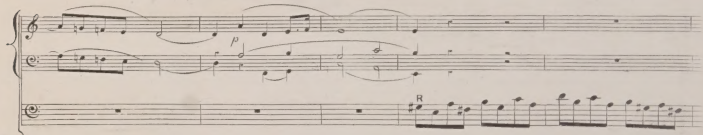
N^o 4.

ANDANTINO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is for three systems of organ pedals. Each system consists of a Manual (Manuale) and a Pedal (Pedale) part. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTINO'. The first system has a Manual part starting with a piano (p) dynamic and a Pedal part with a right-left (R L) hand indication. The second system has a Manual part starting with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a Pedal part with a right-left (R L) hand indication. The third system has a Manual part starting with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a Pedal part with a right-left (R L) hand indication. The score is written in 4/4 time and features various intervals and dynamics.



FOUNDED UPON SYMMETRICAL PASSAGES.

N^o 5.

ALLEGRETTO.

PRINCIPALLY AT THE DISTANCE OF A THIRD.

Manuale.

Pedale.

Manuale.

Pedale.

mp

mf

p

mf

R L

This musical score is for a piece titled "Pedal Exercises for the Organ" by W. T. Best. It is page 9 of the work. The score is written for organ, featuring a grand staff with three systems of staves. The first system consists of a treble and alto staff (bracketed together) and a bass staff. The second system also has a treble and alto staff (bracketed) and a bass staff. The third system has a treble and alto staff (bracketed) and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes various dynamics: *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). There are also markings for "L" (left hand) and "R" (right hand) on the bass staff in several places. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

ON THE INTERVAL OF THE FIFTH.

ANDANTE.

Manuale

Pedale.

Manuale

Pedale.

p

mp

p

p

mf

p

R L

L R

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each containing three staves. The first system features a melody in the upper staff with *mf* and *p* dynamics, and a bass line in the lower staff. The second system continues the melody with *mf*, *p*, and *mf* dynamics, and includes a middle staff with a bass line. The third system concludes the piece with a *p* dynamic, featuring a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The music is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats.

ALLEGRETTO.

ON THE INTERVAL OF THE SIXTH.

Manuale.

p *f*

Pedale.

L R

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves. The top two staves of each system are for the organ (treble and bass clef), and the bottom staff is for the pedal (bass clef). The first system includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The second system includes *R* and *L* markings. The third system includes a *p* marking. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

ON THE OCTAVE.

ANDANTE.

Manuale.

Pedale.

p *mp*

L R

p *mf* *p*

This musical score is for a piece titled "Pedal Exercises for the Organ" by W. T. Best, page 15. It consists of three systems of music, each with three staves. The top two staves of each system are for the organ's manual parts (treble and bass clefs), and the bottom staff is for the pedal part (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the right manual part. The third system includes mezzo-piano (*mp*) and piano (*p*) dynamic markings. The pedal part throughout the piece is a continuous eighth-note exercise. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

ON CROSSING THE FEET OVER AND UNDER EACH OTHER

N^o 9.

FOUNDED ON SCALE PASSAGES.

In the ascending passages, the Left-foot crosses under the Right;— descending, the Right crosses over the Left.

MODERATO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the Manuale (right hand) and Pedale (left foot) parts. The second system shows a grand staff (right and left hands) and a Pedale part. The third system also shows a grand staff and a Pedale part. The Pedale part is characterized by intricate crossing patterns of the left and right feet, marked with 'L' and 'R'. The dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf).

mp

R R L R R

p

R L

p

R

18

ON CHANGING THE FEET UPON THE SAME NOTE, WITHOUT REPEATING IT.

N^o 10.

ANDANTINO.

Manuale.

P

Pedale.

L RL LR LR LR

p

mf p

R L LR RL

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom is a separate bass clef for the pedal. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system features a melody in the treble staff with dynamics *mp*, *mf*, and *p*, and a corresponding bass line. The second system continues the melody with a *pp* dynamic and includes pedal exercises marked with *LR* and *RL*. The third system concludes the piece with a final melody in the treble staff and a pedal exercise marked with *LR*.

ON CHANGING THE FEET UPON THE SAME NOTE, AND REPEATING IT.

ALLEGRETTO.

Manuale

Pedale.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with a Manual and Pedal part. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4.

- First System:**
 - Manuale:** Treble and Bass staves. The right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a series of half notes. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*.
 - Pedale:** Treble staff. It features a series of eighth notes with foot changes indicated by 'L R L' and 'L R L *'.
- Second System:**
 - Manuale:** Treble and Bass staves. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a series of half notes. Dynamics include *p*.
 - Pedale:** Treble staff. It features a series of eighth notes with foot changes indicated by 'L R', 'R L R L', and 'L'.
- Third System:**
 - Manuale:** Treble and Bass staves. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a series of half notes. Dynamics include *mf*.
 - Pedale:** Treble staff. It features a series of eighth notes with foot changes indicated by 'R L L', 'L L', and 'L'.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Pedal Exercises for the Organ" by W. T. Best, page 21. It consists of three systems of music. Each system features a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass line for the pedals. The first system includes dynamic markings *mf*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The second system includes *p* and *pp*. The third system includes *R*, *L*, and *R* markings for the pedals. The music is in 2/4 time and G major.

A GENERAL EXERCISE.

All the notes are played as before, with the *point* of each Foot only.

Nº 12.

MODERATO.

Moderato

Pedale.

The musical score is for a piece titled 'A General Exercise' No. 12, marked 'MODERATO'. It is written for three staves: two for the organ (labeled 'Moderato') and one for the pedal (labeled 'Pedale'). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The score consists of three systems. The first system shows the organ playing chords and the pedal playing a sequence of eighth notes with foot markings (L, R, LR, L, LR, R, L, R). The second system shows the organ playing a melodic line and the pedal playing a sequence of eighth notes. The third system shows the organ playing a melodic line and the pedal playing a sequence of eighth notes. Dynamics include p (piano) and mp (mezzo-piano).

Handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on four systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is common time (C). The first system includes a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system features a more complex bass line with many sixteenth notes and rests, and a melody in the treble staff. The fourth system continues the complex bass line and melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also some handwritten annotations like "mf", "mp", "pp", "L", "R", "LRLR", and "L R" indicating dynamics and articulation.

The image displays a page of musical notation for organ pedal exercises. It is organized into three systems, each featuring a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the right hand and includes pedal exercise markings 'R' and 'L' in the left hand. The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the right hand. The third system includes both forte (*f*) and piano (*p*) dynamic markings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks, all set against a background of horizontal staff lines.

The image displays three systems of musical notation for organ pedal exercises. Each system consists of three staves: a right-hand manual staff (treble clef), a left-hand manual staff (bass clef), and a pedal staff (bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** The right-hand staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The left-hand staff has a *p* marking. The pedal staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern with alternating right (R) and left (L) foot markings.
- System 2:** The right-hand staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The left-hand staff has a *pp* marking. The pedal staff continues with eighth-note patterns and includes markings for L, L, L, R, RL, and R.
- System 3:** The right-hand staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The left-hand staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The pedal staff includes markings for L R, R L, and R, followed by a series of sustained notes.

p *pp*

f *mf* *mp*

p

R R R R L R R R L R R L

R L

R

p

27

The musical score for Exercise 27 consists of four staves. The first two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The third staff is a single bass clef staff, and the fourth staff is a single bass clef staff. The music includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, and *mp*. There are also articulation marks (accents) and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The exercise concludes with a double bar line on the fourth staff.

The preceding Twelve Exercises have had for their special object the alternate use of the Feet; the notes, in every case, being played by the *point* of the foot only. Although, in many instances it might have been possible and advantageous to have employed the second method of using the Pedal in these Exercises, it was the design of this portion of the work to practice the *first* method before proceeding to the second, in which the point and heel of each foot are alternately used.—

SIX EXERCISES

FOR THE ALTERNATE USE OF THE POINT AND HEEL OF EACH FOOT.

When the heel is to be employed the letter *h* is used to signify it:—

all the other notes are to be played with the point of the Foot. —

N^o 1.

ANDANTE.

Manuale.

Pedale.

N^o 1. *ANDANTE.*

Manuale.

Pedale.

pp

mp

pp

L h h R h h h h

R h L h L h

N^o 2.

ALLEGRETTO.

Manuale

Pedale.

Manuale

Pedale.

Manuale

Pedale.

Manuale

Pedale.

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best. The score consists of three systems of music. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The first system includes dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *mf*. The second system includes *mp*, *pp*, and *pp*. The third system includes a *Rall.* marking. The bass staff of the first system contains fingerings (L, R, h) and articulation (accents) for the pedal part. The bass staff of the second system contains fingerings (L, R, h) and articulation. The bass staff of the third system contains fingerings (L, R, h) and articulation, ending with a double bar line.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is for "Pedal Exercises for the Organ" by W. T. Best. It is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and includes a separate bass line for the pedal. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The second system includes *mp* and *p*. The third system includes *pp*. The pedal line features various rhythmic patterns and fingerings indicated by letters L, R, and h.

ALLEGRETTO.

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "ALLEGRETTO". The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of a piano part (Manuale) and a pedal part (Pedale). The piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the pedal part is written on a single bass clef staff. The tempo is indicated by the title "ALLEGRETTO". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). Fingerings are indicated by letters *L* (left hand) and *R* (right hand), and articulations are marked with *h* (accents). The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each featuring a treble staff, a bass staff, and a pedal staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The pedal staff in the first system includes rhythmic markings: *R* *h* *LR* *R* *h*. The second system's pedal staff contains a sequence of markings: *LR* *h* *LR* *h* *L* *R* *h* *h* *L* *R* *L* *R* *h* *LR* *h* *L* *R* *h* *LR* *h* *L*. The third system's pedal staff includes markings: *R* *h* *h* *L* *R* *LR* *h* *h* *L* *R* *L* *R* *L* *R* *L* *h* *R*. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Manuale

Pedale.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the right hand (Manuale) in treble clef, the middle staff is for the left hand (Manuale) in bass clef, and the bottom staff is for the pedals (Pedale) in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRETTO'. The first staff begins with a melodic line in the right hand, marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The second staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The third staff is mostly rests, with a few notes appearing towards the end, including a 'recit.' (recitativo) section.

The second system continues the exercise. The top two staves (Manuale) are mostly rests. The bottom staff (Pedale) contains a complex rhythmic exercise with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Above the notes, there are letters 'L' and 'R' indicating left and right foot patterns, along with accents (^) and slurs. The exercise is marked 'recit.' (recitativo).

The third system continues the pedal exercise. The top two staves (Manuale) are mostly rests. The bottom staff (Pedale) contains a complex rhythmic exercise with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Above the notes, there are letters 'L' and 'R' indicating left and right foot patterns, along with accents (^) and slurs. The exercise is marked 'recit.' (recitativo).

The musical score is for "Pedal Exercises for the Organ" by W. T. Best. It is written in 3/4 time and the key of B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into three systems.

System 1: The right hand (RH) plays a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes. The left hand (LH) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A pedal line is indicated with "L" and "R" markings, showing a sequence of notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4.

System 2: This system is a recitativo exercise for the pedal, marked "recit:". It features a series of notes with "L" and "R" markings, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern. The notes are: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F61, 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ALLEGRO MODERATO.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass clef staff for the pedals. The tempo is marked *ALLEGRO MODERATO.* The exercises consist of rhythmic patterns and fingerings (L, R, h) for the left and right hands, often indicated by 'L', 'R', and 'h' (half note) above the notes.

h R b L h h R h L R L h h h R L h R L R L h R h R h L R

L h h R h L R L h R h L h L h R L R L h R L h h L h R

Rall:
L R L R L h R L R L L h R L R L h R L h R L h R L R L h

ALLEGRO MODERATO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The image displays three systems of musical notation for organ pedal exercises. Each system is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with an additional bass line for the pedals. The first system includes a 'mp' dynamic marking. The second and third systems continue the exercise with various rhythmic patterns and fingerings indicated by letters and accents.

System 1: The first system shows a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The bass line for the pedals is marked with 'R' and 'L' for right and left foot, and 'h' for half notes. The first measure is marked 'mp'.

System 2: The second system continues the exercise with a grand staff and a bass line for the pedals. The bass line is marked with 'R' and 'L' for right and left foot, and 'h' for half notes.

System 3: The third system continues the exercise with a grand staff and a bass line for the pedals. The bass line is marked with 'L' and 'R' for left and right foot, and 'h' for half notes.

First system of musical notation. The grand staff (treble and bass) contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *p*, *p*, and *pp*. The pedal line (bottom staff) begins with a rest, followed by eighth notes marked with *R* and *L* above them.

Second system of musical notation. The grand staff contains rests. The pedal line continues with eighth notes, alternating between *R* and *L* markings above the notes.

Third system of musical notation. The grand staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking *p*. The pedal line continues with eighth notes, alternating between *L* and *R* markings above the notes.

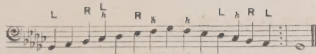
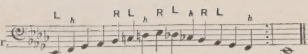
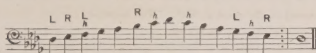
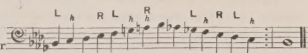
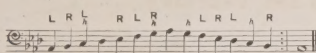
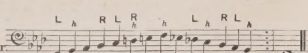
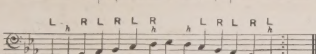
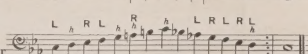
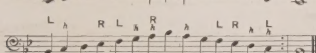
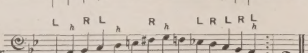
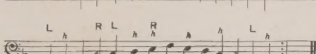
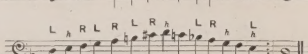
THE MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES.

43

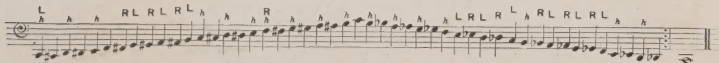
The practice of the Major and Minor Scales is highly important. As the manner of playing them involves the "mixed" method of employing the Pedal, it has been considered best to place them in the present advanced part of the work, in order that the Student may first become thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of both systems before combining them, as in the present and following Exercises.

The image displays twelve musical staves, each representing a scale from C to B. Each staff is divided into two parts: a Major scale on the left and a Minor scale on the right. The scales are labeled with their respective letter names (C, G, D, A, E, B) and the mode (Major or Minor). The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (sharps for major, naturals for minor), and a series of eighth notes ascending and descending. Above the notes, letters 'L' and 'R' indicate the left and right hands, and 'h' indicates a half note. The scales are arranged in two columns of six. The first column contains C Major, G Major, D Major, A Major, E Major, and B Major. The second column contains C Minor, G Minor, D Minor, A Minor, E Minor, and B Minor. The notation is in a standard musical style with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#) for the major scales and no sharps or flats for the minor scales.

44

G^b Major.  **E^b Minor.** 
D^b Major.  **B^b Minor.** 
A^b Major.  **F Minor.** 
E^b Major.  **C Minor.** 
B^b Major.  **G Minor.** 
F Major.  **D Minor.** 

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.



SIX EXERCISES.

These concluding Studies are for the practice of passages of special difficulty, and serve also to illustrate the "mixed" system of using the Pedal, which, (as has formerly been observed) is the most perfect. The manuals also are more freely employed in order to give independence of finger when playing a separate Pedal part.

ON THE LEGATO AND STACCATO.

N^o 1. ANDANTE CON MOTO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

L R h h L h R L R h A L h R h A L h R h

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on four systems of staves, each system containing a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. The first system includes dynamic markings 'p' and 'f'. The second system includes 'p' and 'ff'. The third system includes 'pp'. The fourth system includes 'L' and 'h'. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a separate bass line for the pedal. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the pedal line, with fingerings (R, L, h) and accents (h) indicated. The second system features a more complex pedal line with slurs and dynamic markings (pp, sf, p). The third system concludes the exercise with a final cadence in the pedal line. The right hand of the grand staff is mostly silent, with a few chords in the second system.

ON THE APPOCCIATURA.

N^o 2.

ANDANTE.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is for a piece titled "ON THE APPOCCIATURA." No. 2, in the tempo of "ANDANTE." It is written for Organ, with parts for the Manual and Pedal. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Manual part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the Pedal part is written in bass clef. The score consists of three systems. The first system shows the Manual part with a piano (p) dynamic and the Pedal part with a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic. The second system shows the Manual part with a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and the Pedal part with a piano (p) dynamic. The third system shows the Manual part with a piano (p) dynamic and the Pedal part with a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic. The Pedal part features various rhythmic patterns and fingerings (L, R, h) throughout the piece.

The musical score is arranged in three systems. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff for the pedals. The first system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system includes a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The pedal part features various rhythmic patterns and fingerings indicated by letters (R, L) and accents (h).

ON THE SNAKE.

N^o 3.

ANDANTE CON MOTO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is written for organ, with a Manual part and a Pedal part. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'ANDANTE CON MOTO'.

Manual Part:

- First System:** Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in the treble, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the bass. The melody in the treble is a descending eighth-note scale.
- Second System:** Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the treble, *ten.* (tenuis) in the bass. The melody in the treble continues with a descending eighth-note scale.
- Third System:** Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano) in the treble, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the bass. The melody in the treble continues with a descending eighth-note scale.

Pedal Part:

- First System:** Treble and Bass staves. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with articulation marks 'R' (Right) and 'L' (Left) above the notes.
- Second System:** Treble and Bass staves. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with articulation marks 'R' and 'L' above the notes.
- Third System:** Treble and Bass staves. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with articulation marks 'R' and 'L' above the notes.

The musical score is divided into three systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

- System 1:** The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass staff contains a complex pedal line with many slurs, articulation marks (*h*), and dynamic markings (*f*). The word *Rall:* appears above the final measures of the bass staff.
- System 2:** The treble staff is mostly empty. The bass staff contains a continuous, fast-paced pedal line with many slurs and articulation marks. The markings *LRLR* and *LR* are placed above the pedal line.
- System 3:** The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings (*f*, *p*, *pp*). The bass staff contains a pedal line with many slurs and articulation marks, with markings *LR* and *L* placed above it.

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best. The score consists of three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line for the pedals.

The first system features a continuous eighth-note pedal exercise in the left hand, marked "L R" and "mp".

The second system continues the pedal exercise, marked "mp" and "RL", with a "5" indicating a fifth interval.

The third system features a melodic line in the right hand, marked "pp", and a complex pedal exercise in the left hand, marked "RL", "R L", "R", "LRLRL", "RL", "R", and "L R".

The image displays three systems of musical notation for organ pedal exercises. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, and a separate bass line for the pedals.

- System 1:** The bass line features a sequence of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: *L*, *R*, *h*, *L*, *R*, *L*, *R*, *L*, *RL*, *RL*. The treble and bass staves contain whole rests.
- System 2:** The bass line features a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: *RL*, *RL*, *LR*, *h*, *h*, *h*, *h*. The treble and bass staves contain whole rests.
- System 3:** This system includes a treble line and a bass line. The treble line has slurs and dynamics *mp* and *pp*. The bass line has a slur and a dynamic *mp*. The notation includes various note values and rests.

As the point and heel of the Right and Left Foot are simultaneously used throughout this Exercise, the marks above the Pedal staff apply equally to the upper and lower notes of the octave.

No. 4.

ALLEGRETTO.

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is for an exercise titled "ON OCTAVES", No. 4, in Allegretto tempo. It is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves: the top staff is for the Manuale (right hand) and the bottom staff is for the Pedale (left foot). The second system also consists of two staves: the top staff is for the Manuale (right hand) and the bottom staff is for the Pedale (left foot). The third system consists of three staves: the top staff is for the Manuale (right hand), the middle staff is for the Pedale (left foot), and the bottom staff is for the Pedale (right foot). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (mp, p, f). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The exercise is titled "ON OCTAVES" and is numbered "No. 4". The tempo is marked "ALLEGRETTO".

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each containing three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle an alto clef, and the bottom a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The second system features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third system includes piano (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*) dynamics. Articulation marks, specifically 'h' for breath or hairpins, are placed above various notes throughout the piece. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

mp

espress:

pp

mp

p *pp*

mp

pp

ON THE DOUBLE PEDAL.

As there are two distinct parts for the Pedal, it has been thought best to employ an extra staff for the greater convenience of practice.— It may be necessary to remark that no 16 ft. Pedal stops must be used in playing the present Exercise.

Nº 5. *ANDANTE CON MOTO.*

Manuale.

Pedale. (8 ft.)

Right Foot.

Left Foot.

pp

pp *mp* *mf*

h

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, with two additional empty bass staves below each pair. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic line. The second system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic line. The third system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic line. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a harmonic line.

This page contains two systems of musical notation for organ pedal exercises. Each system consists of a grand staff with two staves for the hands and two staves for the pedals. The first system features a complex melodic line in the right hand with various dynamics including *pp* and *mp*, and a simpler accompaniment in the left hand. The second system features a more active left hand with dynamics *p* and *f*, and a right hand with a melodic line and a *pp* dynamic. The pedal parts in both systems are primarily sustained notes or simple rhythmic patterns.

The musical score is arranged in four systems. The first system features a treble and bass staff with dynamic markings *p*, *pp*, and *mp*. The second system consists of two bass staves, each with a series of notes marked with a pedaling symbol 'h'. The third system includes a treble and bass staff, with the bass staff containing a *mf* marking and the treble staff a *p* marking. The fourth system is composed of two bass staves, both featuring notes marked with the pedaling symbol 'h'.

Piu moto.

pp *pp* *mf*

Piu moto.

h

mf *pp*

h *h*

A GENERAL EXERCISE.

The part for the Pedal is phrased throughout, and will be found to contain all that has been previously taught in the work.— In taking leave of the Student, it may not be amiss to impress the necessity of avoiding all violent and eccentric motion of the body, particularly when playing passages where the Pedal is freely employed.—

Nº 6. *ANDANTE.* *ALLEGRO MODERATO.*

Manuale.

Pedale.

The musical score is written for organ, with a Manual and a Pedal part. The Manual part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The Pedal part is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two sections: Andante and Allegro Moderato. The Andante section features a Manual part with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, and a Pedal part with a single line of music. The Allegro Moderato section features a Manual part with a more complex melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, and a Pedal part with a single line of music. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (mp, p, mf).

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best, No. 10.221. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a pedal line below. The second system has a treble and bass staff with a pedal line below. The third system has a treble and bass staff with a pedal line below. The fourth system has a treble and bass staff with a pedal line below. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mp'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Pedal exercises are marked with '1st' and '2nd' endings.

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best. The score is written for three systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and a third staff (bass clef). The second system also consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and a third staff (bass clef). The third system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and a third staff (bass clef). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *f*.

The first system includes the following markings: *pp*, *f*, *Più moto.*, *f*, *pp*.

The second system includes the following markings: *RL*, *RL*, *RL*, *RL*, *RL*, *RL*.

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, page 67. The score consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass line for the pedals. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features various dynamic markings (mp, f, pp, mf, s) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The pedal line includes fingerings (R, L, h) and slurs.

Tempo.

68

Tempo.

p

f

h

L *R* *h* *L* *h* *L* *h* *L*

RLRLR RLRL LR

h *L* *R* *h* *L* *R* *h* *L*

h *L* *R* *h* *L* *R* *h* *L* *R* *h* *L* *R* *h* *L* *R*

Musical score for Pedal Exercises for the Organ, W. T. Best. The score consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system features a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The second system has a more complex bass line with many sixteenth notes. The third system includes dynamic markings *mp* and *f*. The fourth system has a *Rall.* marking. The fifth system has *ff* and *f* markings. The sixth system ends with *FINE* and a *Rall.* marking. Pedal exercises are indicated by *L* and *R* above the bass line.

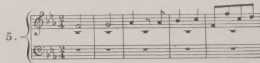
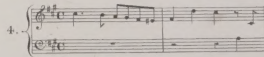
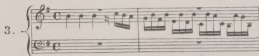
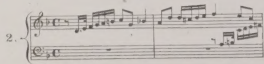
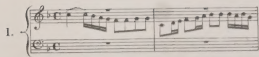
G. F. Handel's
FIVE FUGUES,

from the "Suites de Pièces pour le Clavecin,"

Arranged for the Organ, with Pedal obligato, by

James Higgs,

Organist of St. Mark's, Kennington.



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CHARLES H. TOVEY, Esq.

PREFACE.

THE object of this preface is to offer such remarks on the construction of Fugues as may assist students of the Organ, (especially those who have not devoted their attention to the subject of musical composition,) better to understand and interpret the works of Handel and Bach.

The scope of a preface to so small a work, (in bulk,) will at best only allow a superficial and imperfect view of so large a subject; I shall, therefore, in speaking of the several parts of a Fugue, as *Subject, Answer, Counter-Subject, Episode, Pedal, and Stretto*, only attempt a brief sketch of each, as among the most uniformly employed devices that enter into the construction of Fugues.

Fugue may be defined as the term applied to the development of a musical idea according to certain definite laws of imitation, whereby the several voices, or parts, pursue one another. The name is derived from the Latin *Fuga, flight*; the original idea is called the subject, or theme.

This *Subject* should be a short, and striking melodic phrase, of a marked and distinct character, with features so well defined, as easily to impress itself on the memory, in order that its every appearance may be recognized.

The *Answer* is a repetition of the subject, usually in the key of the dominant, and sometimes with a slight alteration in one or more of the intervals; this is the case when the original subject has commenced in the region of the tonic and progressed to that of the dominant—or vice versa; in these cases the tonic is answered by the dominant; and the dominant by the tonic; and so it follows that a passage of a fifth in the subject is in the answer compressed within the limits of a fourth. The first fugue of the present set furnishes an example—here the subject proposed in the second treble passes from C down to F, (dominant to tonic,) in the third bar the answer in the tenor passes from F down to C, (tonic to dominant).

The *Counter-Subject*, says Cherubini, "is the melody which accompanies the subject or answer; as the counter-subject is intended to be introduced above and below the subject and answer, the necessity will be perceived for combining it by double counterpoint in the octave, that it may be susceptible of inversion." The counter-subject commences on the third quaver of the third bar of the first fugue, in the second voice, and, consisting of dotted notes, is employed by inversion, commencing on the last quaver of the pedal part in the ninth bar.

The *Episode* is a short figure, frequently drawn from a fragment of the counter-subject, or one of the free accompanying parts, and is used by imitation as a relief from the monotony of incessant employment of the subject. The frequency and variety of the episodes employed, regulate, in no inconsiderable degree, the length of the Fugue. The place of the 1st Episode is after the Exposition, a term applied to so much of the Fugue as includes the first performance of the theme by each of the several voices; illustrated by the first 11 bars of the first Fugue; in the second half of the eleventh bar the episode commences and continues to the fifteenth bar; in the middle of this bar the tenor proposes the subject, agreeable to a rule that the voice that replied in the first instance shall propose on the reappearance of the subject.

The *Stretto*, (Knot,) as its name implies is a drawing closer together of the subject and answer; some subjects are so contrived as to admit of several strettos, as when a subject of two bars in length admits of a reply at the distance of a bar, half a bar, and even a quarter of a bar. The *Stretto* is frequently an epitome of the

Fugue in which many of the devices that have been practised at length in the body of the Fugue are compressed into the compass of a few bars. The strict rules of Fugue are frequently relaxed, and the subject is sometimes abbreviated.

The *Pedal*, or *Organ point*, is a note often held through several bars; it may be either the tonic or dominant, it is most frequently the latter; the only restriction as to its use is, that it shall form an essential part of the first and last harmony employed upon it: this condition being observed, unprepared discord and modulation may be introduced, provided the progression of the other parts be regular amongst themselves.

Dr. Gauntlett has well remarked, that "Handel makes a more profuse use of the Italian form of the sequence than his great contemporary (J. S. Bach), and was less solicitous to preserve the strict rules of fugal composition." This habit of the Master has occasioned some little difficulty in the attempt to put out the several parts of these Fugues with distinctness, as he not unfrequently in his unscored instrumental Fugues makes one voice or part rest; as the bass, for example, and then, after a few bars of thinner harmony, resumes the original number of parts, not by the re-entry of the bass, but perhaps, by the appearance of quite a new and added upper part; this, of course, makes it difficult to define with absolute exactness the number of parts in which the composition is written. I have therefore thought it best to forbear in some cases, from adding the rests necessary to complete the part to the eye, but, I have not omitted any thing found in the first edition, and have in some few cases ventured to insert a rest before, the more clearly to show a newly entering part, and also after a closing voice to define its limits.

In studying a Fugue it is desirable first to examine it thoroughly—to separate it into its elementary parts, of Subject, Counter-Subject, Episode, Stretto, and Pedal point, then, at least, to learn the subject by heart, and also the answer, which occasionally differs from the subject as already mentioned; it will likewise be well to observe the several modulations which are introduced, in the course of the composition. The next step will be to determine the best method of fingering; and here, it is almost impossible to lay down any absolute rule; the main point however is, that it be on some method, and not a continual shifting from one way of fingering a difficult passage to another. The doubt as to the manner of fingering any passage will perhaps most often occur in the middle part, when two hands have to play three moving parts. The accomplished performer will, however, be ready to surmount this difficulty by changing the fingers, or even the hands, on any note that may be necessary, and by so dividing the notes of the inner part between the two hands, that there shall be no interruption to the continuity and legato flow of each of the several parts.

It will generally be found best to employ, as far as possible, symmetrical fingering for similar passages, even if so doing involve positions of the hands not altogether desirable, by throwing the thumbs on the black keys. It will, of course, be the duty of the intelligent student, or teacher, to discover where such a license will be best avoided; and let it be always borne in mind, that the importance of an elegant and easy position of the hands must not be ignored—nor the shifting of the fingers on the keys, nor the clunge of hands in the performance of any inner part regarded as meritorious, except by reason of necessity.

It is recorded of Handel's own performance "that his touch was so smooth that his fingers seemed to grow to the keys, and that they were so curved, and competent, when he played that no motion (and scarcely the fingers themselves) could be discovered." No doubt Handel's method of playing was very much like that of Seb. Bach, thus described in Forkel's *Life of that Great Musician*. "According to Seb. Bach's manner of placing his hands on the keys, the five fingers are bent so that their points come into a straight line over the keys, lying in a plane surface under them, in such a manner, that no single finger has to be drawn nearer, when it is wanted, but that every one is ready over the key which it may have to press down; in this manner of holding the hand it follows—1st. That no finger must fall upon its key, or (as often happens,) be thrown on it, but must be placed upon it, with certain consciousness of the internal power and command over the motion. 2nd. The impulse thus given to the keys, or the quantity of pressure, must be maintained in equal strength, and that in such a manner, that the finger be not raised perpendicularly from the key, but that it glide off the fore part of the key, by gradually drawing back the tip of the finger towards the palm of the hand. 3rd. In the transition from one key to another, this gliding off causes the quantity of force or pressure, with which the first tone has been kept up, to be transferred, with the greatest rapidity, to the next finger, so that the two tones are neither disjoined from each other, nor blended together. The touch is therefore neither too long nor too short, but just what it ought to be. The advantages of such a touch are very various, not only on the Clavier, but also on the Pianoforte, and the Organ."

The method by which the several notes shall be played being determined, the work at the Fugue may commence, and, at the outset, the performer must strive to grasp with his eye, ear, and mind, the several concurrent melodies; reading the music (to borrow an expression,) rather horizontally than perpendicularly, but simultaneously. This is not easy at first, but absolutely essential to an intelligent, and intelligible performance of music, of which the harmonic effect results from the coincidence of simultaneous melodies. One of the most important qualifications of a good performer on any keyed instrument, but especially on the organ, is the capacity to play harmonies progressing in equal parts absolutely together; as a psalm tune for instance; and yet many, who have never made this first great step in correct playing, attempt the most difficult fugues. But though they may get through them after a fashion, it is of course with indifferent success; the several parts failing to stand out with sharp and well defined outlines gives the whole composition the effect of architectural beauty seen through a November fog; and it not unfrequently results in the performer becoming conscious of something unsatisfactory, and of his being gossled into an acceleration of speed, in the vain hope of overtaking the part that has run away.

As a cure for such a serious fault I believe there is no better remedy than the slow, patient practice of the scales.

After the student has been through a fugue some few times, and is able to play it generally (for he will not if he regard his own advancement, be engaged in a work so much beyond his musical intellect, or his finger power, as to make it of considerable difficulty for him to read and get through it,) he will next feel that there are difficulties here and there, which obstruct his way. Let him not indulge the vain hope that playing the whole work through and through (though he do so a hundred times,) will enable him to surmount the difficulties, unless he has the moral courage to trace out the real cause of the disaster, and be able to put his finger on the bar, or note, that causes him to stumble. He will often find that the true cause of his difficulty may be some bar or note before the place at which he falls; for instance, he may take some passage with injudicious fingering.

Having discovered the root of the error, the bar, or bars involved, must be practiced again and again, not only till it is done correctly, but afterwards, for it must be remembered that the student has to substitute a right for a wrong habit, which is no easy task.

And now the fugue being correctly read, with judicious and determined fingering, the real practice begins, for hitherto, not the composer's work, but an erroneous reading of it has been practiced, and the end of practice is to enable the student to play the composition according to the ideas of the composer. Now the word play includes the idea of pleasure, as opposed to that of toil and labour, and I think it may be safely assumed that no one can impart pleasure by his performance, unless he at the same time receives pleasure. Real practice only begins when the composition can be performed. Diligent perseverance, however, will soon make the difficult easy, and change a laboured performance into true playing.

Respecting the rate at which Fugues or other music should be practiced, it is better to err by playing a composition too slowly than too fast; for as the strength of a chain is measured by that of its weakest link, so the rate at which the most difficult bar of a composition can be played without halting and stumbling, must be the measure of the rate for the entire work.

The quality of tone in different organs is, as has been often remarked, so various, that it is almost useless to attempt to give any definite direction for the employment of stops; at the same time, I may say that these Fugues seem to be worthy of the most musical tone which the organ can furnish. I have a vivid recollection of more than one old city organ, containing Diapasons of such breadth and beauty, and mixtures of such silvery, ringing brilliancy, as would furnish a vehicle for the interpretation of these compositions, far more suitable than some of the thick and dull, or screeching "*Musical Mills*," of modern date, a description, that happily does not apply to all the organs built at the present time, many of which are alike triumphs of mechanical and artistic skill.

The desideratum, after all, in good organ tone is, that its separate parts should be in such proportions as to mix into the several compound varieties of tones of which it is capable, without any of its elements so preponderating as too plainly to discover its composition.

The organs of Handel's day were very different from the modern instruments; but while we have vastly improved mechanical means at our command, there is some danger lest these very advantages should become a snare; composition pedals, although valuable, are liable to abuse, when instead of the almost endless variety of combinations of tone, of which a good organ is susceptible, one or two stereotyped combinations only are employed; again, the couplers, with which organs are now so generally furnished, have often the effect, through being continually employed, of reducing two manuals to one, and the perpetual employment of the swell reeds with some of the medium power of the great organ, (one of the most useful and pleasing combinations,) soon becomes monotonous. The proper use of such combinations is only as a contrast to the pure, legitimate, and characteristic organ tone.

It is told of one of the greatest musicians of the present day, that being invited to hear an organ in one of our large provincial music halls, the organist began to play on the full power of the instrument:—"But I want to hear the organ," said the musician, "that is only like a large harmonium, or had orchestra; I want to hear the organ." At last he pointedly asked that the sixteen feet, the eight feet, the four feet, the two feet, and the mixtures might be drawn, and hearing that, he exclaimed, "Ah, that is real organ tone, which no other combination of instruments can equal or imitate."

It would be a very useful thing for every organist to obtain the assistance of a friend who would play to him on every combination both in the empty and full church or other building where he performs, and he would then assuredly discover an almost endless variety of effect, which the composition pedals had failed to unfold to him. Professor Griepenknecht in his preface to the first volume of Bach's Organ Works, speaking of the importance of the art of registering, says, "he who has not tried the effect of single stops, and their connection in twos, threes, etc., until he has exhausted all their effects up to the so-called great organ, has no idea of the manifold variety of the effects possible on the organ. It is understood as a matter of course,

that, in playing, the combination of stops selected must harmonize with the pieces to be performed, otherwise the whole is theoretic trifling without scientific value."

The readers of the charming volume of Mendelssohn's letters will remember the glee with which he wrote from Munich to his sister, "Moreover, Fanny, I have here discovered the particular stops which ought to be used in Sebastian Bach's 'Schmücke dich, O liebe Seele.' They seem actually made for this melody, and sound so touching, that a tremor invariably seizes me, when I begin to play it. For the flowing parts I have a flute stop eight feet, and also a very soft one of four feet, which continually floats above the choral. You have heard this effect in Berlin; but there is a keyboard for the choral with nothing but reed stops, so I employ a mellow oboe and a soft clarion, four feet, and a viola; these give the choral in subdued and touching tones, like distant human voices, sighing from the depths of the heart."

The foregoing extract is quoted to show the importance which Mendelssohn attached to a right selection of registers.

Fugue No. 1, in F major is from the second suite which consist of an adagio, allegro, another adagio, and closes with the fugue, also marked allegro. This last expression should, however, be taken in the older and more moderate meaning of the term. The character of this fugue, which is somewhat brilliant, will influence the choice of stops, it will sound well on any self-asserting combination, as full to fifteenth, or sexquialtra, with or without an open double diapason, if of ready speech, and not too loud.

Fugue No. 2, in D minor is from the third suite: this suite consists of a prelude (presto) fugue (allegro) allemande, courante and an air with doubles (or variations). The subject of the fugue is given in the first edition and generally, in dotted notes,

thus  the answer and reappearance of the subject in the exposition has however the dot only in the first pair of notes  and all

the subsequent reappearances of the subject or answer are in smooth semiquavers throughout, I have ventured to make the subject itself agree with the usual form of the answer. One of the episodes of this fugue is drawn from the subject by contrary motion. The last entry of the subject in the pedal should I think be read as it stands in this edition, and as it is usually printed, with B flat as the last semiquaver, for although the B natural would make a more strict repetition of the subject, yet I believe Handel employed the less harsh B flat. The treatment of this fugue may be very similar to that of No. 1.

Fugue No. 3, in E minor. This fugue opens the fourth suite without a note of prelude, or introduction. The suite also includes an allemande courante sarabande and gigue; this fugue has the reputation of being one of the most grand and brilliant ever written, it is decidedly hard to play on the pianoforte, and less none of these characteristics on the organ; the semiquavers of the subject throughout the fugue must be played extremely legato, the three crotchet D's in the 31st and 32nd bar, and the three crotchet E's in the 32nd and 33rd bar, should be played with a consciousness of the foreshadowed subject reached as a climax and entered on the third crotchet of the 33rd bar on F sharp. This fugue may be effectively performed on any amount of power consistent with rapid speech and clear articulate tone; especial care should however be taken that the mixtures employed describe well; by which I mean that their necessary breaks and repetitions should not so interfere with the progressive ascent of the scale as to make the octave above treble space C, sound almost like a mere repetition of the octave below.

Fugue No. 4, in F sharp minor, is from the sixth suite, which consists of a prelude, largo, fugue (allegro) and gigue (presto); this is a double fugue, or fugue on two subjects, abounding with points of interest and expressive beauty: the stretto by the first subject commenced by the inner part at the middle of the 57th bar, and treated

in canon, is worthy of the student's closest attention, the peculiar treatment of the dominant pedal by synopsated reiteration is, I conceive, an elegant allusion to the second subject.

This fugue will sound well, performed on the diapason and principal, (8 and 4 feet), with, if possible, a gradual crescendo from the commencement of the pedal point to the entry of the first subject in the upper voice; from this point the few closing notes may be on the full organ.

Fugue No. 5, in B minor, is from the 8th and last suite, consisting of a prelude, (a very beautiful adagio), fugue (allegro), allemande, courante and gigue. In arranging this fugue for the organ I found the full chords which Handel wrote in the 8 feet region somewhat embarrassing, as, of course, it would be outrageous to play them in that manner on the organ, at the same time they seemed too essential a feature to be wholly omitted. I have therefore modified these chords, and enclosed them in brackets, and leave it to the judgment of the performer to make any alteration in the position of the chord that he may deem desirable to suit the specialities of his organ.

This fugue is so massive and grand that the full power of the great organ, with the double diapason, may be well employed for it, even if the individual taste of the performer generally induces him to omit it from his combinations.

In suggesting the time for the performance of these fugues I have indicated it, both by Maazel's Metronome, and by the length of a pendulum that will beat at the required rate; it may be useful also to mention, that the graduated numbers on the pendulum of Maazel's Metronome, indicate the number of beats per minute; and that an easy calculation will enable any one, by the use of a watch, to obtain the information, as to the time of a composition, conveyed by the metronomic mark.

Rule I.—Multiply the number of bars in the entire movement by the number of metronomic measures in each bar, and divide by the metronomic figure; the result will be the time in minutes that the work should occupy.

Rule II.—Divide the metronomic figure by the number of metronomic measures in each bar, the result will be the number of bars that should be performed in one minute.

Suggested metronomic rate of the five fugues.

Rate by Maazel's Metronome.	Length of Pendulum in inches.	Number of Bars.	Time.	Metronomic Measures in each Bar.	Process.	Time of Performance in minutes.
No. 1.  = 80	22	31	C	4	$\frac{51 \times 4}{80} =$	$2\frac{1}{2} +$
" 2.  = 72	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	C	4	$\frac{47 \times 4}{72} =$	$2\frac{1}{2} -$
" 3.  = 76	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	C	4	$\frac{77 \times 4}{76} =$	4 +
" 4.  = 92	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	C	4	$\frac{86 \times 4}{92} =$	$3\frac{1}{2} -$
" 5.  = 84	20	147	$\frac{7}{4}$	3	$\frac{147 \times 3}{84} =$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is almost needless to add that the time suggested above is founded on the supposition that the performance is in a building of moderate dimensions and on an organ of medium size. A larger organ or building will necessarily demand a slower time.

JAMES HIGGS,

Organist of St. Mark's Church,

Kennington.

50, Camberwell New Road.

October, 1862.

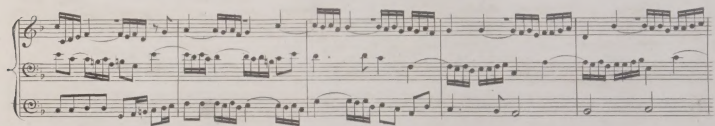
FUGUE I.

1

Manual.

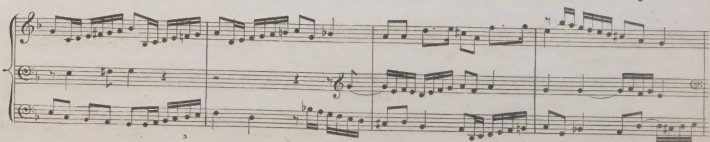
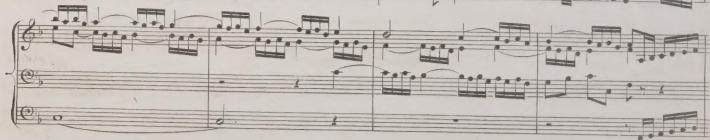
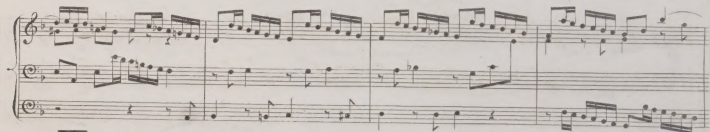
Pedal.

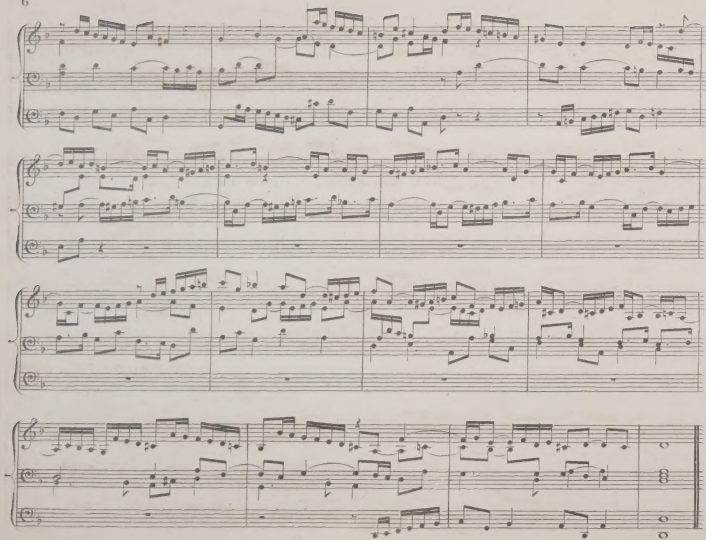
This image displays a handwritten musical score for piano, organized into four systems. Each system consists of three staves: a top staff in treble clef, a middle staff in bass clef, and a bottom staff in bass clef. The notation is written in ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the top staff with many beamed sixteenth notes, while the bottom staff has a simple bass line. The second system continues this pattern with more intricate melodic development. The third system features a more active middle staff with frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system concludes the page with sustained chords in the top and middle staves and a steady bass line. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 19th-century musical notation.



Manual.

Pedal.





FUGUE 3.

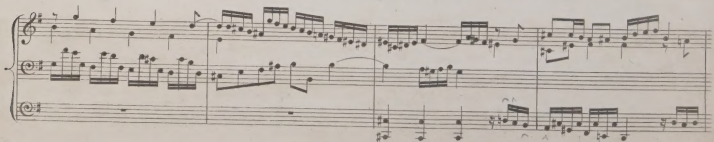
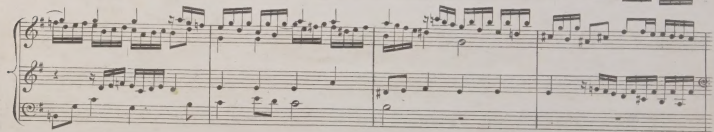
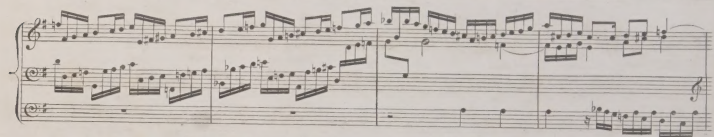
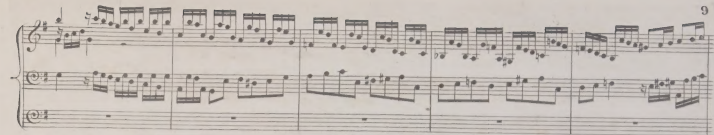
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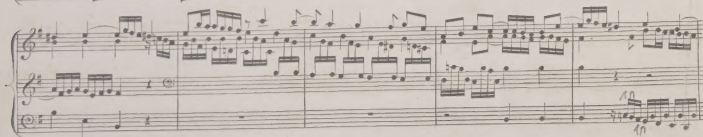
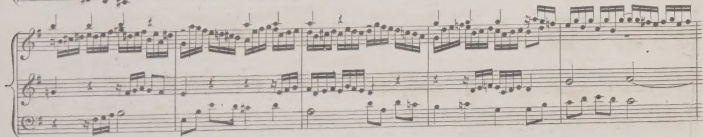
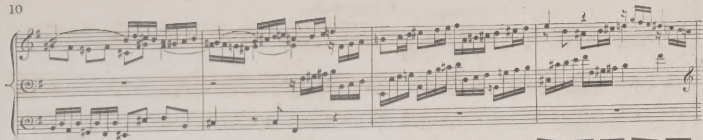
Manual.

Pedal.

The musical score is written for a two-part instrument, labeled "Manual" and "Pedal". The Manual part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The Pedal part is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the Manual part with a series of eighth notes and the Pedal part with a series of eighth notes. The second system shows the Manual part with a series of eighth notes and the Pedal part with a series of eighth notes. The third system shows the Manual part with a series of eighth notes and the Pedal part with a series of eighth notes. The fourth system shows the Manual part with a series of eighth notes and the Pedal part with a series of eighth notes. The score is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

This page contains four systems of handwritten musical notation, likely for piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The first system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues this pattern with more complex rhythmic figures. The third system shows a more active bass staff with frequent sixteenth-note runs. The fourth system concludes the page with similar complex rhythmic textures in both staves. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of a composer's manuscript.



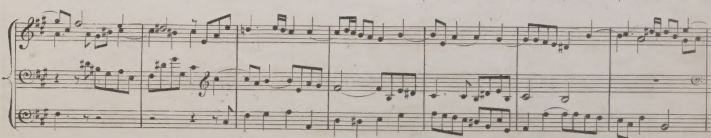
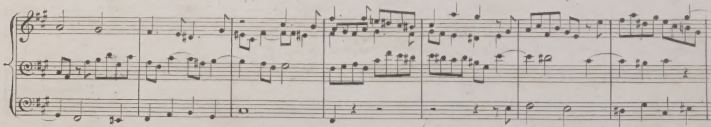
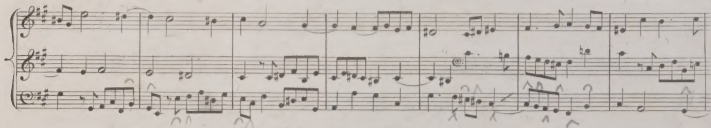
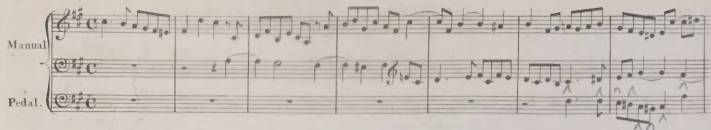


FUGUE 4.

11

Manual.

Pedal.



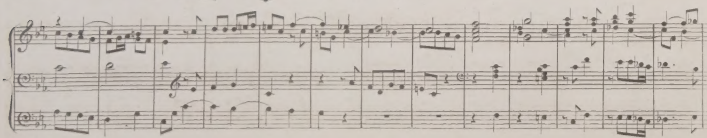
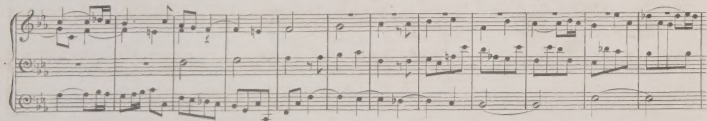
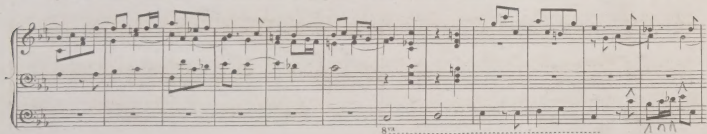
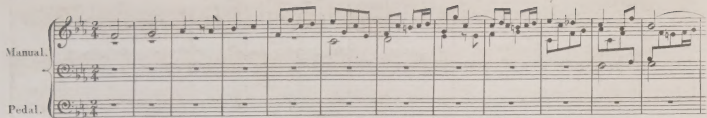
Handwritten musical score for piano, page 12. The score is written in treble and bass staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final note marked with a fermata.

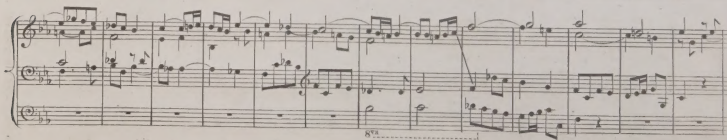
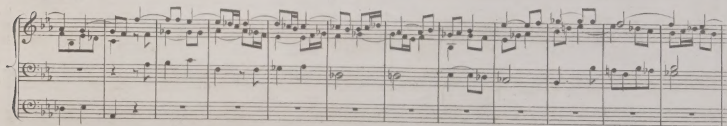
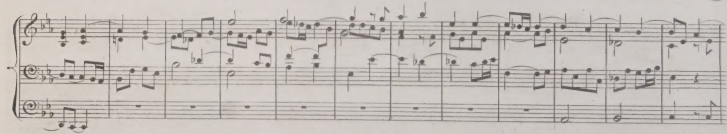
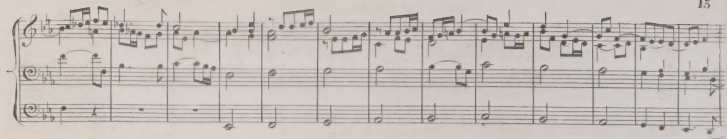
The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic figures. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble and adds more complex figures in the bass. The third system features a more active bass line with many beamed notes. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a supporting bass line.

A handwritten musical score on four systems of three staves each. The notation is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first three systems contain complex melodic and harmonic passages with many slurs and accents. The fourth system concludes with a double bar line and the word *Adagio* written twice, indicating a change in tempo. The handwriting is elegant and typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Manual.

Pedal.





This page of musical notation, numbered 16, presents a single melodic line across four systems. Each system is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and includes a separate bass staff below. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is characterized by intricate rhythmic figures, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and frequent rests. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age.

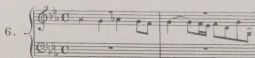
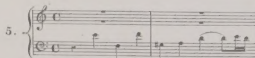
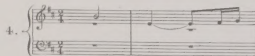
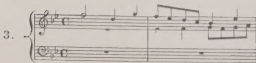
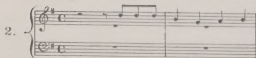
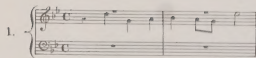
G. F. Handel's
SIX FUGUES OR VOLUNTARIES,

Op. 3.

Arranged for the Organ, with Pedal obligato, by

James Higgs,

Organist of St. Mark's, Kennington.



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CHARLES H. TOVEY, Esq.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the *Six Fugues, or Voluntaries*, arranged for the Organ, with Pedal Obligato, it seems necessary, as in the case of the *Five Fugues from the "Suites de Pianos"*, to refer to the difficulty of showing with clearness the several Voices or Parts employed, as Handel in his Harpsichord and Organ Fugues frequently makes one Voice or part rest, as the Bass, for example, and then, after a few bars of thinner harmony, resumes the original number of parts, not by the re-entry of the Bass, but perhaps by the appearance of quite a new and added upper part; this, of course, makes it difficult to define, with absolute exactness, the number of parts in which the composition is written. I have therefore thought it best to forbear, in some cases, from adding the rests necessary to complete the part to the eye, but I have not omitted anything found in the first edition, and have in some few cases ventured to insert a rest before a newly-entering part in order to show it more clearly, and also after a closing voice to define its limits.

For other general remarks, which may assist in the study of these Fugues, I beg to refer to the Preface to the *Five Fugues*, and submit the following particulars concerning varied points of interest in some of the present set.

No. 1, in *G minor*, is a fugue on two subjects. In the twelfth and thirteenth bars of page 5, I have presumed to alter the region of the bass, it having been written by Handel to enter on DD and descend to GG, which was probably the lowest note of his instrument. The whole passage so played, employing all the lowest and heaviest notes of the old short-octave instrument, serves as an example of the facility with which Handel availed himself of every resource at his command to enhance the effect of his performance, and seems an encouragement to this and every effort to fit his works to the more effective and convenient instruments of the present day.

No. 3, in *B flat major*, is on two subjects. Handel, in this fugue, made the bass enter the first subject by octaves in the eighth bar, but only employed them for the first four notes, making the fourth note (F) to hold as a minim under the quaver figure, which occupies the last half of the ninth bar. In this case it seems probable that Handel abstained from the employment of octaves throughout this portion of his subject from the wants of the BB flat, to which the ear would have been led, and which was not found on short-octave organs.

As the employment of the pedal implies the use of at least one sixteen feet register, the weight of tone which Handel evidently desired will be obtained by playing the pedal in single notes; but if any suppose that the Composer desired a still greater prominence, they may play so much as is indicated above with octaves on the pedal.

No. 4, in *B minor*, is a fugue on two subjects. The appearance of the second subject does not take place at once, as in the first and third fugues, but its entry is delayed until the twenty-sixth bar of page 13. The early part of this fugue furnishes some very interesting examples of the "stretto" on the first subject. In the fourteenth bar of page 12, at the ascending sixth of the subject, which gives a descending third, and makes the subject to end in a region an octave lower than that in which it commenced. This altered and free form of the first subject is elsewhere employed in the course of the fugue. In the twenty-sixth bar of page 13, the second subject, in quavers and semiquavers, appears. It is answered in the thirtieth bar of

the same page by contrary motion, and a few bars further on the first and second subjects again appear together.

Pages 14 and 15 afford still further examples of the "stretto;" in the middle of the fourteenth page, the second subject appears simultaneously in the extreme parts, by contrary motion, and in the fifteenth page we have both subjects very ingeniously combined. In short, the whole of this masterly composition will amply reward the closest study, by discovering the highly artificial structure of one of the most delightful fugues to hear or to play.

In the twenty-sixth and following bar of page 15, I have ventured to continue the dominant pedal, F sharp, although in all the earlier editions it is interrupted by the bass part skipping upwards for two bars. The notes F sharp and C now appear as an added part, inserted for the manual. Notwithstanding the irregularity in the treatment of this added part, the effect seems good; while the effect of making the pedal part to rise to the higher F sharp, would be to call for a note but seldom found even in the largest and most complete instruments, and a far more serious objection would be the very undesirable inversion that would result by the employment of the sixteen feet tone for these notes. The omission of the two bars of pedal is a possible—but, I think, undesirable—alternative.

No. 5, in *A minor*.—Concerning this fugue, and its resemblance to the chorale, "*They loathed to drink*," in "*Israel in Egypt*," much has been said, and may be said. An examination of the two compositions shows, that the organ fugue consists of twenty-three bars, and the choral fugue of forty-two. When compared, the first fifteen bars are found to agree with almost absolute exactness. The chorale then pursues its way for nine bars, and the organ fugue for thirty-four, when an identity between the two works again begins, and lasts for eight bars, and a strong resemblance continues for three or four bars more. Handel not unfrequently appears to have availed himself of his previous compositions by incorporating them into his later and larger works; but the condensation of the larger into the shorter work (the Organ Fugues were produced in 1735, and Israel in Egypt, in 1738,) seems to imply a kind of employment in which it is hard to imagine that this great inventor engaged; and I rather incline to the opinion, that, blessed with a retentive memory, he had such a recollection of compositions which he had already written down with his own hand, that, without labour, perhaps without intention or consciousness, he reproduced his own previously expressed ideas. And may not this surmise satisfactorily account for the use which he occasionally made of the ideas of others?—for I think there can be no question that he must have read and probably transcribed many of the works of his predecessors; and the doubt has crossed my mind in the study of these fugues—whether this very fugue may not, after all, be the composition of C. Kerl. The internal evidence on which I ground this conjecture is perhaps not very considerable, apart from the recollection of a small parchment-covered manuscript (from the library of the late J. Stafford Smith), which was in my possession for a few days. This MS. contained Canzons, Gigaes, and other compositions for the Harpsichord, from the pens of C. Kerl, and two other but little known composers. Among the compositions was a canon which was identical with the chorale, "*Egypt was glad*," except that the first bar of the subject was broken into eight quavers, instead of the minim and two crotchets used in the chorale; a double bar, with repeats, after the manner of a

harpsichord suite, occurred before the introduction of the phrase to which the words "for the fear of them, fell" are given in the chorus, and the whole concluded without the ritornello that occupies the three last bars of Handel's chorus. This composition engaged my attention so much, that I regret not having more closely examined another fugue in the same MS. against which was pencilled the words, "*They looked to drink*." I remember that it was in A minor. On comparison, I discovered that it did not agree with the chorus, except for the first few bars, and I unfortunately dismissed it from my attention, without comparing it with the organ fugue, with which it is more easy to suppose it agreed, than to imagine it a distinct work. I ought to add that the MS. was old, and written on apparently foreign paper.

I shall be sorry if this note seem in any way a disparagement of Handel's invention or integrity, for I rather regard his so-called plagiarisms as so many unconscious compliments paid to the authors of those compositions, which, by reason of their great excellence, he mistook for his own.

Had the object of these observations been to direct attention to the many beauties of these fugues, the second and sixth would scarcely not have been passed over in silence; but the intention has been chiefly to notice the very few and slight alterations which were deemed necessary to adapt these compositions to Pedal Organs.

Concerning the mode of treatment in the performance of these fugues, I think they will generally be found effective if played on the great organ, full to fifteenth, or full to sesquialtra, if this mixture describe well.

With regard to the double diapason, it is better omitted if its employment assimilate the tone of the manual too much to that of the pedal, which is often the case when the double is too strong. I would also advise the omission of the double in those cases, all too frequent, when, instead of helping to combine the several varieties of tone into one broad massive whole, it stands apart, as oil on water, and will not mix, but only gives an under murmured sub-echo to the music which is played. This becomes very offensive in the performance of real pure music.

The pedal part will be effective if played on the sixteen and eight feet tone, coupled to the great organ. If the organ furnish a sixteen feet reed, soft in tone and of ready articulation, its addition to the pedal will impart an individual character, which must, however, never be obtrusive.

In suggesting the time for the performance of these fugues, I have indicated it, both by Maazel's Metronome and by the length of a pendulum that will beat at the required rate. It may be useful to mention, that the graduated numbers on the pendulum of Maazel's Metronome indicate the number of beats per

minute, and that an easy calculation will enable any one, by the use of a watch, to obtain the information, as to the time of a composition, conveyed by the metronomic mark.

Rule I.—Multiply the number of bars in the entire movement by the number of metronomic measures in each bar, and divide by the metronomic figure; the result will be the time in minutes that the work should occupy.

Rule II.—Divide the metronomic figure by the number of metronomic measures in each bar; the result will be the number of bars that should be performed in one minute.

Suggested metronomic rates of the six fugues.

Rate by Maazel's Metronome.	Length of Pendulum in inches.	Number of Bars.	Time.	Metronomic Measures in each Bar.	Process by Rule I.	Time of Performance in minutes.
No. 1. ♩ = 76	24½	70	C	4	$\frac{70 \times 4}{76} =$	$3\frac{3}{4} +$
" 2. ♩ = 92	16½	124	C	4	$\frac{124 \times 4}{92} =$	$5\frac{1}{2} -$
" 3. ♩ = 92	16½	78	C	4	$\frac{78 \times 4}{92} =$	$3\frac{3}{4} +$
" 4. ♩ = 80	20	185	$\frac{2}{4}$	2	$\frac{185 \times 2}{80} =$	$4\frac{5}{8}$
" 5. ♩ = 66	32½	73	C	4	$\frac{73 \times 4}{66} =$	$4\frac{1}{2} -$
" 6. ♩ = 80	20	63	C	4	$\frac{63 \times 4}{80} =$	$3\frac{1}{4} +$

It is not intended by the above table to convey an impression that these or any fugues are to be *ground out* as by machinery, with painful precision and almost cast-iron rigidity, but only to show the rate of the music, and the means of ascertaining the rate of metronome-marked music without the use of that instrument.

JAMES HIGGS,

Organist of St. Mark's Church,
Kennington.

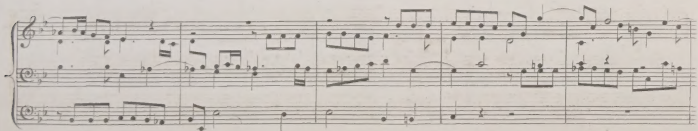
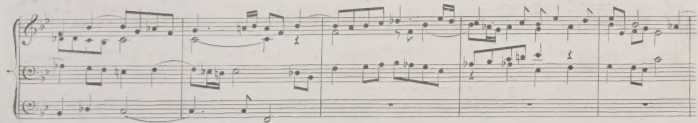
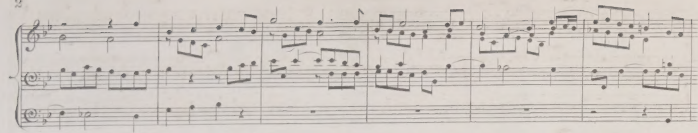
50, Conventry New Road,
January, 1863.

FUGUE I.

1

Manual.

Pedal.



Handwritten musical notation, first system. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Handwritten musical notation, second system. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and rests.

Handwritten musical notation, third system. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and rests.

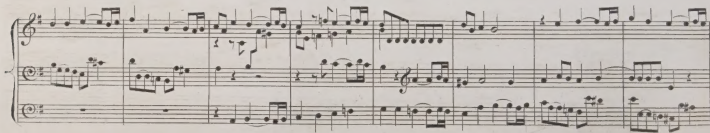
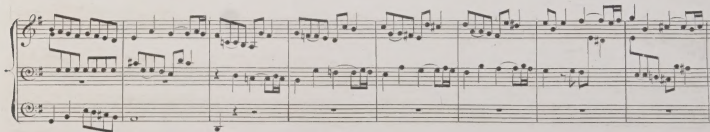
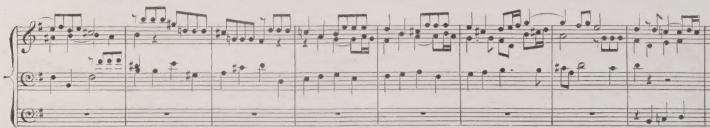
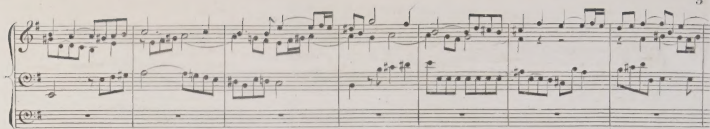
Handwritten musical notation, fourth system. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music concludes with a final cadence. A small number '5' is written at the bottom right of the page.

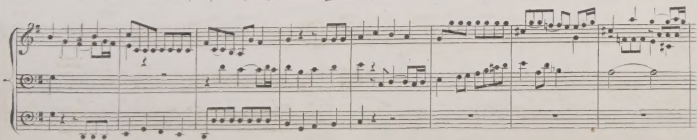
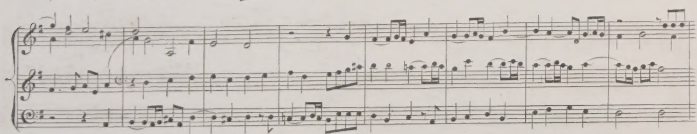
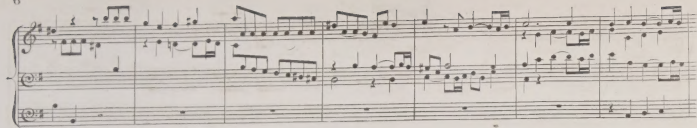
FUGUE 2.

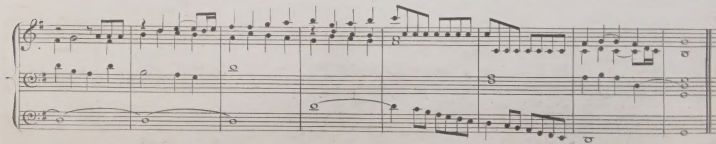
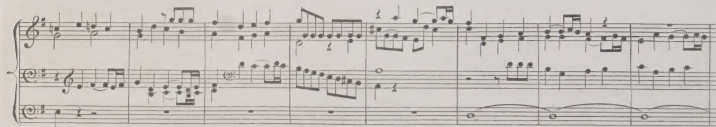
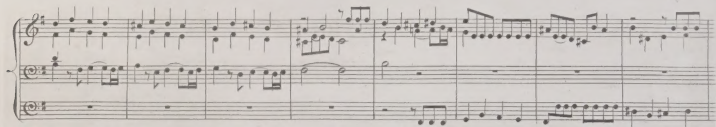
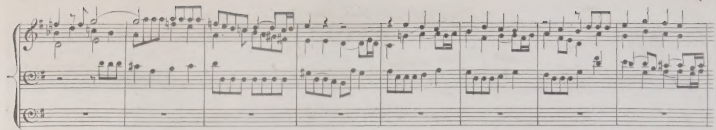
Manual.

Pedal.

This musical score is for a piece titled "FUGUE 2." It is arranged for a four-part organ, with two staves labeled "Manual" and two staves labeled "Pedal." The music is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score consists of four systems of staves. The Manual parts are primarily melodic, featuring various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often with grace notes. The Pedal parts provide harmonic support, frequently using sustained notes and moving bass lines. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. There are also some dynamic markings and articulation symbols throughout the piece.







FUGUE 3.

Manual.

Pedal.

This musical score is for a piece titled "FUGUE 3." It is arranged for a three-part organ system: Manual (right hand), Pedal (left foot), and a lower Manual (left hand). The score is written in G major (one sharp, F#) and common time (C). It consists of four systems of music, each with three staves. The first system is explicitly labeled "Manual." and "Pedal." The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests). The piece features a complex fugue structure with multiple voices and intricate rhythmic patterns, particularly in the lower Manual part which often plays sixteenth-note passages.

A handwritten musical score on five systems. Each system consists of three staves: a top staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and two bottom staves with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style. The first system contains six measures. The second system contains six measures, with some measures having a '1' above them. The third system contains six measures, with some measures having a '1' above them. The fourth system contains six measures, with some measures having a '1' above them. The fifth system contains six measures, with some measures having a '1' above them. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system contains three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below it. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first system has six measures. The second system has six measures. The third system has six measures. The fourth system has six measures and ends with a double bar line. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

PUGUE 4.

11

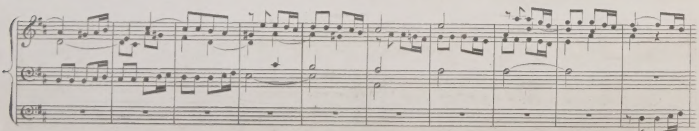
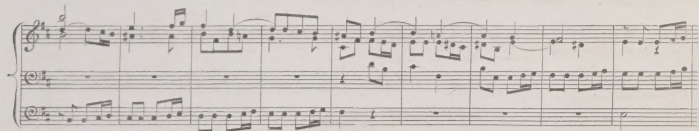
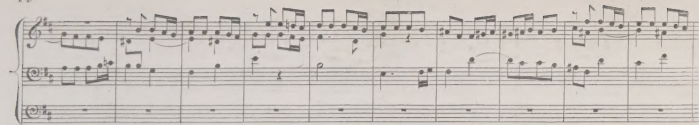
Manual.

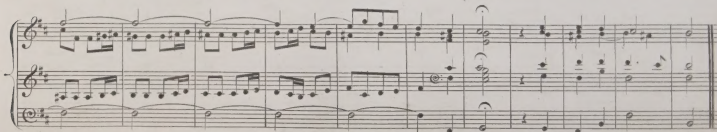
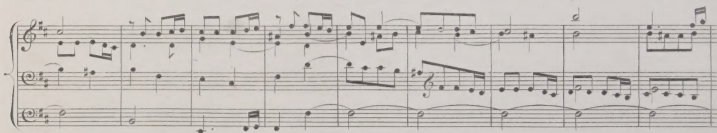
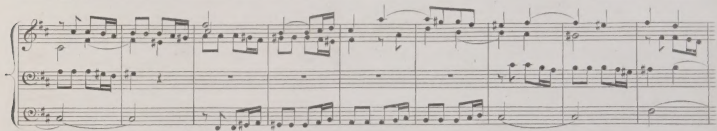
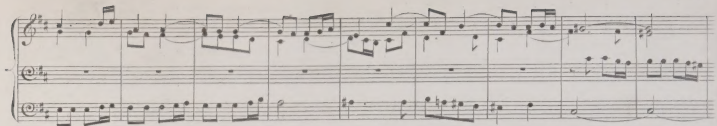
Pedal.

The musical score is written for a four-part organ system, consisting of two Manual parts and two Pedal parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is organized into four systems, each containing a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (treble and bass staves). The Manual parts feature intricate melodic lines with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second note patterns, while the Pedal parts provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and rhythmic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values, all rendered in a clear, legible style typical of early 20th-century musical publications.

This image displays a handwritten musical score on four systems of three staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring a treble and bass staff on each system, with a third staff positioned below the bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a fluid, cursive hand. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff, with the third staff containing a single note. The second system continues the melody with more complex figures and includes a fermata over a note in the treble staff. The third system features a more active bass line with frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and a fermata over the final note in the treble staff.

This page contains four systems of handwritten musical notation, likely for piano accompaniment. Each system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The first system shows a complex interplay between the two staves, with the right hand often playing sixteenth-note patterns. The second system continues this theme, with the left hand providing a steady bass line. The third system features more frequent rests in the right hand, allowing the left hand to play more prominent figures. The fourth system concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and a fermata over the final notes.





FUGUE 5.

Manual

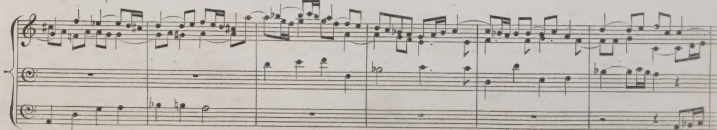
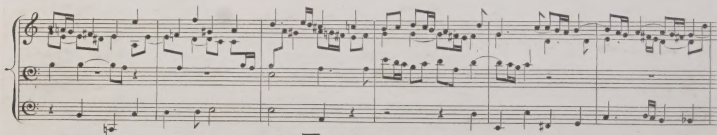
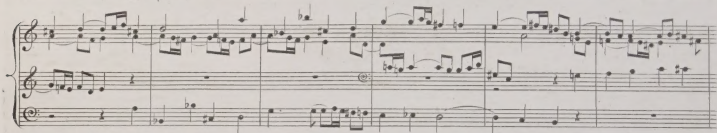
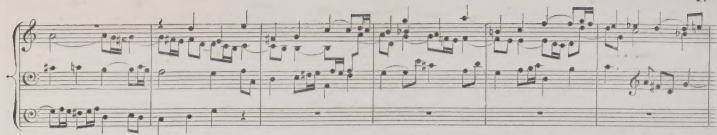
Pedal.

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled 'Manual', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff, labeled 'Pedal', is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains whole rests throughout the system.

The second system continues the musical piece. The Manual staff features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The Pedal staff provides a harmonic foundation with a series of eighth notes and some rests.

The third system shows the continuation of the fugue. The Manual staff has a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The Pedal staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system is the final one on this page. The Manual staff concludes with a series of descending sixteenth notes. The Pedal staff ends with a few final notes and rests.



A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system has a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'z' (possibly for 'zest' or 'zest'). The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and erasures visible. The page number '18' is written in the top left corner.

FUGUE 6.

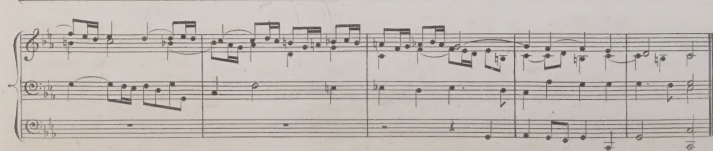
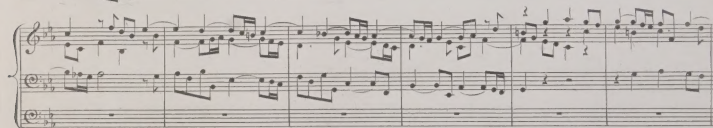
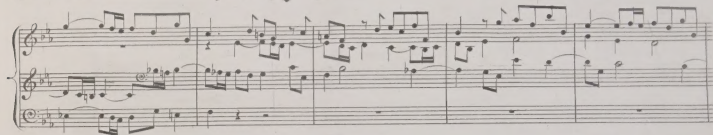
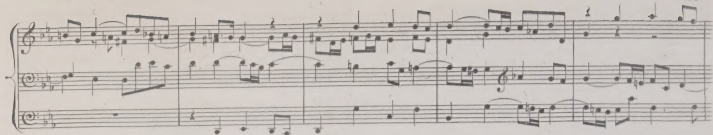
Manual.

Pedal.

The musical score for Fugue 6 is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a Manual part (top staff) and a Pedal part (bottom staff). The Manual part is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The Pedal part is written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The score begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the Manual part, while the Pedal part remains silent. As the piece progresses, the Pedal part enters with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Manual part continues with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The overall texture is a typical fugue, with the Manual part carrying the main melodic line and the Pedal part providing harmonic support.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, and a separate bass staff below it. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

The first system features a complex melodic line in the treble staff, often beamed in eighth or sixteenth notes, with a more rhythmic bass line. The second system continues this pattern with some rests in the lower staves. The third system shows a more active bass line with frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth system concludes with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a sustained bass line.

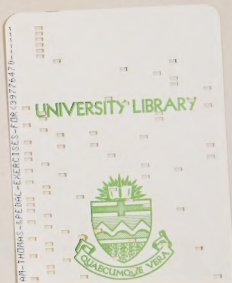


DATE DUE SLIP

MT 187 B56 1852A
BEST, WILLIAM THOMAS, 1826-1897
PEDAL EXERCISES FOR THE ORGAN
OP. 26 / 39776470 H55



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MT 187 B56 1852a
Best, William Thomas, 1826-1897.
Pedal exercises for the organ.
op. 26 / 39776470 H55

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